

< WORKSHEET

Biology

ATTEMPTED MCQS 0/100



1) They do not initiate new biochemical reactions but regulate the chemical reactions already present:

- A) Enzymes
- B) Coenzymes
- C) Hormones
- D) Cofactors

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

2) They may also control some long-term changes:

- A) Enzyme
- B) Neurons
- C) CNS
- D) Hormone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

3) In animals, it involves endocrine system which comprises endocrine glands in various parts of the body, which secrete hormones:

- A) Nervous coordination
- B) Chemical coordination
- C) Immediate coordination
- D) Skeletal coordination

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

4) Endocrine glands/tissues are lying in:

- A) Abdominal cavity
- B) CNS
- C) Thoracic cavity
- D) Different parts of the body

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

5) Hormones are:

- A) Poured into specific ducts
- B) Transported by specific ducts
- C) Poured directly into blood
- D) Poured directly into blood which carry them to respective target tissues.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

6) Hormones may also control some long-term changes, such as:

- A) Rate of growth
- B) Rate of metabolic activities

- B) Rate of metabolic activities
- C) Sexual maturity
- D) Rate of growth and metabolic activities and Sexual maturity

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

7) Name the hormones, which is/are produced by one gland, then it is transported through nerves to the other gland for storage and upon receiving nerve impulse, these are released from latter:

- A) Testosterone and estrogen
- B) Epinephrine and norepinephrine
- C) Oxytocin and ADH
- D) Insulin and glucagon

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

8) Pick up the correct sequence of events right from production upto the action of oxytocin:

- A) Posterior pituitary → hypothalamus → nerves → smooth muscles of uterus
- B) Posterior pituitary → nerves → hypothalamus → smooth muscles of uterus
- C) Hypothalamus → nerves → posterior pituitary → smooth muscles of uterus
- D) Hypothalamus → posterior pituitary → nerves → smooth muscles of uterus

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

9) One of the nerve cluster of hypothalamus secretes:

- A) Releasing and inhibiting hormones
- B) Prolactin and LH
- C) Oxytocin and vasopressin
- D) FSH and ICSH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

10) Pick up the endocrine hormone/s which is/are produced, transported and stored in nerves:

- A) Vasopressin and oxytocin
- B) Releasing and inhibiting hormones
- C) Somatotrophin releasing factor
- D) Thyrotrophin releasing factors

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

11) Pituitary gland has:

- A) Four lobes C) Two lobes
- B) Five lobes D) Three lobes

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

12) In addition to producing primary hormones, it produces the tropic hormones:

- A) Anterior lobe of pituitary
- B) Middle lobe of pituitary
- C) Posterior lobe of pituitary
- D) Hypothalamus

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

The hormone which is not secreted by

- 13) anterior lobe of pituitary is:**
A) GH C) TRF
B) ICSH D) Prolactin
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 14) SRF is secreted from:**
A) Hypothalamus
B) Anterior pituitary
C) Posterior pituitary
D) Middle pituitary
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 15) If STH is produced in excess during early life it leads to:**
A) Gigantism C) Dwarfism
B) Cretinism D) Acromegaly
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 16) Due to under secretion of STH, symptoms appear which indicate the under secretion of _____ as well.**
A) Thyroid hormone
B) Adrenal hormone
C) Both thyroid and adrenal hormones
D) Gonadotrophic hormones
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 17) Pick up the correct combination:**
A) Under secretion of thyroxine – under secretion of TSH
B) Over secretion of thyroxine – over secretion of TSH
C) Under secretion of thyroxine – over secretion of TSH
D) Under secretion of TRF – over secretion of thyroxine
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 18) Pick up the one which is not included in the stimuli of hypothalamus for the secretion of corticotrophin releasing factor:**
A) Steroid level in the blood
B) Stress like fright and infections
C) Stress like cold, heat and pain
D) Water level in the blood
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 19) Excess and deficiency of which hormone results in disturbance of normal adrenal functions:**
A) ACTH C) FSH
B) TSH D) GH
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 20) Prolactin is inappropriately called:**
A) Luteotropic hormone
B) Follicle stimulating hormone
C) Luteinizing hormone
D) Interstitial cell stimulating hormone
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

21) The hormones which share common hypothalamic factor are:

- A) FSH and LH/ICSH
- B) ACTH and GH
- C) ICSH, LTH
- D) Prolactin and FSH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

22) Corpus luteum and progesterone secretions are maintained by:

- A) Prolactin
- B) LH
- C) Prolactin and LH synergistically
- D) LTH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

23) Pick up the hormone which is not secreted by the anterior lobe of pituitary gland:

- A) STH C) MSH
- B) TSH D) ACTH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

24) Pick up the hormone which is secreted by posterior lobe of pituitary:

- A) MSH C) Oxytocin
- B) STH D) GH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

25) Hypothalamic neurosecretory cells are influenced by following factors, EXCEPT:

- A) Osmoreceptors of hypothalamus
- B) External sensory stimuli
- C) Chemoreceptor of hypothalamus
- D) Decrease of progesterone level in blood

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

26) Increased levels of vasopressin cause increased water reabsorption in:

- A) Distal parts of nephron
- B) Cortical part of kidney
- C) Proximal parts of nephron
- D) Medullary part of kidney

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

27) Diabetes insipidus is a consequence of deficiency of:

- A) ADH C) STH
- B) MSH D) TSH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

28) Decrease in progesterone level in blood stimulates the secretion of:

- A) Oxytocin
- B) MSH
- C) Antidiuretic hormone
- D) Progesterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Adrenal gland is subdivided into

- 29) Adrenal gland is subdivided into:**
A) 2 major parts C) Four major parts
B) 3 major parts D) Five major parts
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 30) Name the hormone that dilates blood vessels in certain parts of the body such as skeletal muscles and increase the heart's output:**
A) Adrenaline C) Nor-epinephrine
B) Nor-Adrenaline D) Aldosterone
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 31) Rarely found but in excess, these hormones lead to abnormally high blood pressure:**
A) Cortisol and corticosterone
B) Aldosterone and corticosterone
C) Adrenaline and nor adrenaline
D) Aldosterone and androgens
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 32) In rare cases, hypersecretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline hormone leads to:**
A) Abnormally high blood pressure
B) Hypoglycemia
C) Abnormally low blood pressure
D) Electrolyte imbalance
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 33) In rats, whose adrenal medulla has been removed surgically, the ability to withstand any stress situation; such as cold:**
A) Is enhanced
B) Is diminished
C) Remains unaffected
D) Is finished
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 34) Stress situations, such as cold, which would normally be overcome, lead to collapse and death as a result of:**
A) Destruction of the adrenal cortex
B) Cushing's disease
C) Addison's disease
D) Destruction of the adrenal cortex or Addison's disease
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 35) Very small amounts of androgens are secreted by adrenal glands:**
A) In male
B) In female
C) In male and female both
D) In person of intermediate sex
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 36) Pick up the correct sequence:**
A) FSH → Development of follicle → Estrogens → Secondary sexual characters
B) FSH → Development of follicle → Secondary sexual characters → Estrogen

- Secondary sexual character → Estrogen
C) FSH → Secondary sexual character →
Development of follicle → Estrogens
D) FSH → Estrogen → Development of
follicle → Secondary sexual characters

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

37) Deficiency of sex hormones, for one reason or another, leads in the adult to:

- A) Failure to mature sexually
B) Sterility
C) Failure to mature sexually and as a consequence sterility
D) Failure to survive for longtime

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

38) Progesterone is produced by the ruptured follicle in response to:

- A) LH from the pituitary
B) LTH from the pituitary
C) FSH from the pituitary
D) Prolactin from the pituitary

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

39) Progesterone inhibits:

- A) Release of LH
B) Anymore follicle from ripening
C) Conception
D) Continuity of gestation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

40) In foetus, it initiates the development of the male sex organs:

- A) Estrogen C) ICSH
B) Progesterone D) Testosterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

41) A hormone that is secreted by the pineal gland and that reverses the darkening effect of melanocyte – stimulating hormone by causing aggregation of melanin granules in the melanocytes is called:

- A) MSH C) Melanotonin
B) Melatonin D) FSH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

42) Pick up the choice which is incorrect about progesterone:

- A) Causes further thickening and vascularization of uterine wall
B) Prepares uterus for maintenance of pregnancy
C) Brings about secondary sexual changes
D) Suppresses ovulation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

43) In a mature human female, the deficiency of sex hormones will result in:

- A) Reversal of maturity
B) Sterility
C) Production of some male characteristics
D) No development of secondary sex

characters

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

44) Most _____ are harmful and in some cases resulting in death:

- A) Feedback inhibition mechanism
- B) Feedback mechanism
- C) Positive feedback mechanism
- D) Negative feedback mechanism

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

45) In _____ the accumulation of the product of a reaction affects its rate of production:

- A) Positive feedback
- B) Negative feedback
- C) Feedback control system
- D) Precursor activation

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

46) Which of the followings hormone influences daily rhythms called circadian rhythms?

- A) Melatonin
- B) MSH
- C) Insulin
- D) Epinephrine

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

47) Hormones do not:

- A) Regulate the chemical reactions
- B) Inhibit or stimulate the chemical reactions
- C) Control the chemical reactions
- D) Initiate new biochemical reactions

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

48) Addison's disease leads to all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A) General metabolic disturbance
- B) Weakness of muscles action
- C) Loss of salts
- D) Loss of glucose

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

49) A short stalk which connects the pituitary gland to brain is called:

- A) Corpus callosum
- B) Hypophysis cerebri
- C) Infundibulum
- D) Epiphysis cerebri

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

50) It inhibits menstrual cycle in lactating women:

- A) FSH
- B) GH
- C) Prolactin
- D) ADH

- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

51) It involves changes in the structure and

function of the whole reproductive system:

- A) Menstrual cycle C) Oogenesis
B) Menstruation D) Gametogenesis

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

52) Only one follicle continues to grow with its primary oocytes while the rest breakdown by:

- A) Ovulation
B) Menstruation
C) Follicle degeneration
D) Follicle atresia

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

53) Estrogen stimulates:

- A) Secretion of FSH
B) Laying down of endometrium
C) Secretion of LH
D) Laying down of endometrium and secretion of LH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

54) Decrease of FSH and increase of estrogen, causes the pituitary gland to secrete:

- A) Progesterone C) LTH
B) LH D) Prolactin

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

55) Follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called:

- A) Placenta C) Follicle
B) Corpus luteum D) Endometrium

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

56) This hormone develops the endometrium and makes it receptive for the implantation of zygote:

- A) Estrogen C) FSH
B) Progesterone D) ICSH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

57) The discharge of blood and cell debris from vagina at the end of reproductive cycle is called:

- A) Gestation C) Menstruation
B) After birth D) Implantation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

58) The human menstrual cycle generally repeats every _____ days:

- A) 26 C) 28
B) 27 D) 29

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

59) The uterine cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the _____ if fertilization occurs:

- A) Ovum C) Embryo

B) Egg D) Zygote

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

60) The ovary under the stimulus of _____, also produce _____:

- A) FSH, LH
- B) FSH, Estrogen
- C) LH, FSH
- D) Estrogen, Progesterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

61) During luteal phase of menstrual cycle, the hormone at its peak:

- A) Progesterone
- B) Estrogen
- C) LH
- D) GnRH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

62) On which date is a woman most likely to ovulate if the first day of menstrual cycle was first april?

- A) 5 april C) 20 april
- B) 14 april D) 28 april

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

63) The shedding of portions of the endometrium during a uterine (menstrual) cycle is called:

- A) Menstruation C) Post ovulation
- B) Proliferation D) Ovulation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

64) Corpus luteum starts secreting a hormone called:

- A) Oestrogen C) Oxytocin
- B) Progesterone D) Testosterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

65) In human female, the discharge of blood and cell debris is called:

- A) Ovulation C) Menstruation
- B) Abortion D) Secretion

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

66) The duration of gestation period in human female is usually:

- A) 250 days C) 270 days
- B) 260 days D) 280 days

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

67) Its starts before birth in human females:

- A) Spermatogenesis C) Menstruation
- B) Fertilization D) Oogenesis

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

68) The follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called:

- A) Follicles

- B) Corona radiata
C) Corpus luteum
D) Zona pellucid

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

69) This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation):

- A) Androgen C) LH
B) FSH D) Progesterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

70) Vascularization of endometrium is induced by:

- A) LH C) Estrogen
B) Progesterone D) Testosterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

71) The hormone which stimulates and vascularizes the endometrium:

- A) LH C) Progesterone
B) FSH D) Estrogen

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

72) The hormone, produced by the corpus luteum, that promotes the development of the uterine lining in females is called:

- A) LH C) Progesterone
B) FSH D) Estrogen

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

73) Pick up the inner lining of uterus:

- A) Ectometrium C) Endometrium
B) Myometrium D) Perimetrium

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

74) _____ cycle is a reproductive cycle found in all female mammals, EXCEPT human being:

- A) Menstrual C) Oestrous
B) Ovarian D) Uterine

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

75) The _____ cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the embryo if fertilization occurs:

- A) Menstrual C) Uterine
B) Ovarian D) Oestrous

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

76) It is caused by HIV:

- A) Genital herpes C) Gonorrhoea
B) AIDS D) Syphilis

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

77) It is caused by retrovirus:

- A) AIDS C) Syphilis

B) Genital herpes D) Gonorrhoea

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

78) Sexual contact is the major source of its dissemination:

A) Gonorrhoea C) Genital herpes
B) Syphilis D) AIDS

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

79) _____ can be controlled and prevented by avoiding sexual contacts with carries or diseased persons:

A) Infections
B) Sexually transmitted diseases
C) Epidemics
D) Organic diseases

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

80) The inner most covering around human embryo is:

A) Amnion C) Allantois
B) Chorion D) Chorioallantois

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

81) The outermost covering around human embryo is:

A) Amnion C) Allantois
B) Chorion D) Chorioallantois

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

82) Zona pellucida is located on which side of secondary oocyte:

A) Pointed pole C) Right side
B) Broader pole D) Left side

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

83) A human biorhythmic cycle which is similar to lunar rhythm is:

A) Sleep cycle C) Uterine cycle
B) Ovarian cycle D) Menstrual cycle

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

84) The ovary under the stimulus of _____, also produce _____:

A) FSH, LH
B) FSH, estrogen
C) LH, FSH
D) Estrogen, progesterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

85) During luteal phase of menstrual cycle the hormone at its peak:

A) Progesterone C) LH
B) Estrogen D) GnRH

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

86) Cessation of menstrual cycle is called:

A) Menarche
B) Menopause
C) Menstruation

- C) Menstruation
D) Ovulation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

87) _____ is the elimination of the thickened lining of the uterus and bleeding through the vagina:

- A) Menstruation
B) Fertilization
C) Ovulation
D) Menarche

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

88) A Graafian follicle after ovulation acquires _____ color:

- A) Pink C) Yellow
B) Red D) Grey

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

89) Pick up the thickest layer in the wall of uterus:

- A) Perimetrium
B) Endometrium
C) Myometrium
D) Adventitia

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

90) It is the outermost thin covering layer of the uterus:

- A) Epithelium
B) Perimetrium
C) Myometrium
D) Endometrium

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

91) A _____ is established between uterine and foetal tissue for the exchange of oxygen, carbon dioxide, wastes, nutrients and other material:

- A) Umbilical cord C) Conception
B) Placenta D) Pregnancy

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

92) The _____ is the inner spongy lining of the uterine cavity:

- A) Perimetrium C) Myometrium
B) Mesometrium D) Endometrium

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

93) In female menstrual cycle ceases around 50 years of age and it is termed as:

- A) Menorch C) Menstruation
B) Menopause D) Oogenesis

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

94) AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease which is caused by:

- A) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
B) *Treponemapallidum*
C) HIV
D) *Mycobacterium avium*

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 95) Sexually transmitted disease are infection that are commonly spread by:**
A) Social interaction
B) Food shaering
C) Hand shaking
D) Sexual activity

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 96) The HIV attacks on specific type of white blood cells called:**
A) B-cells
B) D-cells
C) A-cells
D) T-cells

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 97) It stimulates the endometrium and vascularizes:**
A) LH
B) FSH
C) Estrogen
D) Progesterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 98) Which of the following hormones acts on the uterus wall for thickening?**
A) Aldosterone
B) Follicle stimulating hormone
C) Oxytocin
D) Progesterone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 99) The part of ovary associated with maintenance of pregnancy is:**
A) Primary follicle
B) Graafian follicle
C) Corpus luteum
D) Primary oocyte

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 100) Breakdown of endometrium during mensuration is due to:**
A) Increase in level of LH
B) Decrease in level of progesterone
C) Increase in level of progesterone
D) Increase in level of oestrogen

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

< WORKSHEET

Biology

ATTEMPTED MCQS 100/100



- 1) They do not initiate new biochemical reactions but regulate the chemical reactions already present:

A) Enzymes C) Hormones
B) Coenzymes D) Cofactors

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "**Hormone**"

Explanation: As enzymes speed up the already proceeding chemical reactions, hormones regulate them i.e. speed up or slow down according to the need of the body.

- 2) They may also control some long-term changes:

A) Enzyme C) CNS
B) Neurons D) Hormone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "**Hormones**"

Explanation: Hormones regulate long term changes like development as well.

- 3) In animals, it involves endocrine system which comprises endocrine glands in various parts of the body, which secrete hormones:

A) Nervous coordination
B) Chemical coordination
C) Immediate coordination
D) Skeletal coordination

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Chemical coordination"

Explanation: Coordination through hormones is called chemical coordination. Endocrine glands secrete hormones.

4) Endocrine glands/tissues are lying in:

- A) Abdominal cavity
- B) CNS
- C) Thoracic cavity
- D) Different parts of the body

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Different parts of the body"

Explanation: See location of various endocrine glands in human body.

5) Hormones are:

- A) Poured into specific ducts
- B) Transported by specific ducts
- C) Poured directly into blood
- D) Poured directly into blood which carry them to respective target tissues.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Poured directly into blood which carry them to respective target tissues"

Explanation: Hormones use blood stream as a source of transport.

6) Hormones may also control some long-term changes, such as:

- A) Rate of growth
- B) Rate of metabolic activities
- C) Sexual maturity
- D) Rate of growth and metabolic activities and Sexual maturity

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Rate of growth and metabolic activities and sexual maturity"

Explanation: These are developmental changes which take long time to be accomplished.

7) Name the hormones, which is/are produced by one gland, then it is transported through nerves to the other gland for storage and upon receiving

nerve impulse, these are released from latter:

- A) Testosterone and estrogen
- B) Epinephrine and norepinephrine
- C) Oxytocin and ADH
- D) Insulin and glucagon

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Oxytocin and ADH"

Explanation: These are produced by hypothalamus then transported through nerves to posterior lobe of pituitary and get stored there. Now upon receiving stimulus they are released from posterior pituitary.

8) Pick up the correct sequence of events right from production upto the action of oxytocin:

- A) Posterior pituitary → hypothalamus → nerves → smooth muscles of uterus
- B) Posterior pituitary → nerves → hypothalamus → smooth muscles of uterus
- C) Hypothalamus → nerves → posterior pituitary → smooth muscles of uterus
- D) Hypothalamus → posterior pituitary → nerves → smooth muscles of uterus

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Hypothalamus – Nerves – Posterior Pituitary – Smooth muscles of uterus"

Explanation: It is believed that oxytocin and antidiuretic hormones (ADH) are produced in hypothalamus and travel down the nerves to the posterior lobe of pituitary to be stored. They are released from their storage after receiving nerve impulses from the hypothalamus.

9) One of the nerve cluster of hypothalamus secretes:

- A) Releasing and inhibiting hormones
- B) Prolactin and LH
- C) Oxytocin and vasopressin
- D) FSH and ICSH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Oxytocin and vasopressin"

Explanation: Neurosecretory cells in the hypothalamus produce and secrete a variety of hormones. One of the nerve clusters synthesizes oxytocin and vasopressin, then stores them in nerve endings located in the posterior pituitary.

- 10) Pick up the endocrine hormone/s which is/are produced, transported and stored in nerves:
- A) Vasopressin and oxytocin
 - B) Releasing and inhibiting hormones
 - C) Somatotrophin releasing factor
 - D) Thyrotrophin releasing factors

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Vasopressin and oxytocin"

Explanation: See explanation of Q.7

- 11) Pituitary gland has:
- A) Four lobes
 - B) Five lobes
 - C) Two lobes
 - D) Three lobes

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Three lobes"

Explanation: Anterior, middle and posterior pituitary.

- 12) In addition to producing primary hormones, it produces the tropic hormones:
- A) Anterior lobe of pituitary
 - B) Middle lobe of pituitary
 - C) Posterior lobe of pituitary
 - D) Hypothalamus

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Anterior lobe of pituitary"

Explanation: Primary hormones are ADH and oxytocin whereas tropic hormones control the activities of other endocrine glands.

- 13) The hormone which is not secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary is:
- A) GH
 - B) ICSH
 - C) TRF
 - D) Prolactin

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "TRF"

Explanation: Thyrotrophin releasing factor is secreted by hypothalamus.

14) SRF is secreted from:

- A) Hypothalamus
- B) Anterior pituitary
- C) Posterior pituitary
- D) Middle pituitary

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Hypothalamus"

Explanation: All releasing and inhibiting hormones are secreted by hypothalamus.

15) If STH is produced in excess during early life it leads to:

- A) Gigantism
- B) Cretinism
- C) Dwarfism
- D) Acromegaly

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Gigantism"

Explanation: Because growth is over boosted in such situation.

16) Due to under secretion of STH, symptoms appear which indicate the under secretion of _____ as well.

- A) Thyroid hormone
- B) Adrenal hormone
- C) Both thyroid and adrenal hormones
- D) Gonadotrophic hormones

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Both thyroid and adrenal hormone"

Explanation: Because STH stimulates the functions of both these glands indirectly by increasing the demand of energy.

17) Pick up the correct combination:

- A) Under secretion of thyroxine – under secretion of TSH
- B) Over secretion of thyroxine – over secretion of TSH
- C) Under secretion of thyroxine – over secretion of TSH
- D) Under secretion of TRF – over secretion of thyroxine

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Under secretion of thyroxine over secretion of TSH"

Explanation: By undersecretion of thyroxine, secretion of TRF from hypothalamus will be increased and as a result secretion of TSH from anterior pituitary is also increased.

- 18) Pick up the one which is not included in the stimuli of hypothalamus for the secretion of corticotrophin releasing factor:

A) Steroid level in the blood
B) Stress like fright and infections
C) Stress like cold, heat and pain
D) Water level in the blood

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Water level in the blood"

Explanation: Water level in body is not regulated by any hormone secreted by adrenal cortex.

- 19) Excess and deficiency of which hormone results in disturbance of normal adrenal functions:

A) ACTH C) FSH
B) TSH D) GH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "ACTH"

Explanation: Adrenocorticotrophic hormone regulates the secretion of adrenal cortical hormones.

- 20) Prolactin is inappropriately called:

A) Luteotropic hormone
B) Follicle stimulating hormone
C) Luteinizing hormone
D) Interstitial cell stimulating hormone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Luteotropic hormone"

Explanation: Prolactin (PRL), also known as lutriotropic hormone or luteotropin, is a protein that is best known for its role in enabling mammals, usually females to produce milk. It is influential in over 300 separate processes in various vertebrates, including humans. Out of these functions is maintenance of corpus luteum of the ovary which is the source of the female sex hormone progesterone which helps to sustain pregnancy.

21) The hormones which share common hypothalamic factor are:

- A) FSH and LH/ICSH
- B) ACTH and GH
- C) ICSH, LTH
- D) Prolactin and FSH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "FSH and LH/ ICSH"

Explanation: Both FSH and LH (which is called ICSH in male) are gonadotropic hormones and their secretion is regulated by common hypothalamus releasing factor.

22) Corpus luteum and progesterone secretions are maintained by:

- A) Prolactin
- B) LH
- C) Prolactin and LH synergistically
- D) LTH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Prolactin & LH synergistically"

Explanation: LH acts synergistically with prolactin to maintain the corpus luteum (and hence the progesterone it secrete).

23) Pick up the hormone which is not secreted by the anterior lobe of pituitary gland:

- A) STH
- B) TSH
- C) MSH
- D) ACTH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "MSH"

Explanation: It is secreted by middle pituitary.

24) Pick up the hormone which is secreted by posterior lobe of pituitary:

- A) MSH
- B) STH
- C) Oxytocin
- D) GH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Oxytocin"

Explanation: Oxytocin is a product of hypothalamus which is stored in posterior

hypothalamus which is stored in posterior pituitary.

- 25) Hypothalamic neurosecretory cells are influenced by following factors, EXCEPT:

A) Osmoreceptors of hypothalamus
B) External sensory stimuli
C) Chemoreceptor of hypothalamus
D) Decrease of progesterone level in blood

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Decrease in progesterone level of blood"

Explanation: Decreased level of progesterone induces the secretion of oxytocin from posterior pituitary.

- 26) Increased levels of vasopressin cause increased water reabsorption in:

A) Distal parts of nephron
B) Cortical part of kidney
C) Proximal parts of nephron
D) Medullary part of kidney

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Distal parts of nephron"

Explanation: Vasopressin (ADH) acts upon urine collecting duct to get water actively reabsorbed from filtrate.

- 27) Diabetes insipidus is a consequence of deficiency of:

A) ADH
B) MSH
C) STH
D) TSH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "ADH"

Explanation: Deficiency of ADH also called vasopressin will let the water go in urine and volume and frequency of urine will be increased. Thus diabetes insipidus occurs.

- 28) Decrease in progesterone level in blood stimulates the secretion of:

A) Oxytocin
B) MSH
C) Antidiuretic hormone
D) Progesterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Oxytocin"

Explanation: Decreased level of progesterone induces the secretion of oxytocin from posterior pituitary.

29) Adrenal gland is subdivided into:

- A) 2 major parts C) Four major parts
B) 3 major parts D) Five major parts

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "2 major parts"

Explanation: Cortex and medulla.

30) Name the hormone that dilates blood vessels in certain parts of the body such as skeletal muscles and increase the heart's output:

- A) Adrenaline C) Nor-epinephrine
B) Nor-Adrenaline D) Aldosterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Adrenaline"

Explanation: Whenever we are faced to some emergency situation our adrenal medulla secretes adrenaline and nor adrenaline hormone. Adrenaline hormone dilates those blood vessels which provide blood to skeletal muscles whereas nor-adrenaline induce the constriction of those blood vessels, which are associated with those parts/organs of the body having no immediate role to cope with emergency (e.g. gut, skin etc.).

31) Rarely found but in excess, these hormones lead to abnormally high blood pressure:

- A) Cortisol and corticosterone
B) Aldosterone and corticosterone
C) Adrenaline and nor adrenaline
D) Aldosterone and androgens

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Adrenaline and nor adrenaline"

Explanation: Both increase the blood pressure synergistically, adrenaline by increasing cardiac output and nor-adrenaline by vasoconstriction.

32) In rare cases, hypersecretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline hormone leads to:

- A) Abnormally high blood pressure
- B) Hypoglycemia
- C) Abnormally low blood pressure
- D) Electrolyte imbalance

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Abnormally of high blood pressure”

Explanation: Excess of adrenaline and nor adrenaline increase the blood pressure.

33) In rats, whose adrenal medulla has been removed surgically, the ability to with stand any stress situation; such as cold:

- A) Is enhanced
- B) Is diminished
- C) Remains unaffected
- D) Is finished

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Is diminished”

Explanation: As it enables to face the stress situation.

34) Stress situations, such as cold, which would normally be overcome, lead to collapse and death as a result of:

- A) Destruction of the adrenal cortex
- B) Cushing’s disease
- C) Addison’s disease
- D) Destruction of the adrenal cortex or Addison’s disease

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Destruction of the adrenal cortex or Addison in disease”

Explanation: Deficiency of adrenal cortical hormones is the cause of Addison’s disease and as a result the person will be unable to cope with the stress situation.

35) Very small amounts of androgens are secreted by adrenal glands:

- A) In male
- B) In female
- C) In male and female both
- D) In person of intermediate sex

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "In male and female both"

Explanation: Very small amount of androgens are secreted in both male and female by adrenal glands.

36) Pick up the correct sequence:

- A) FSH → Development of follicle → Estrogens → Secondary sexual characters
- B) FSH → Development of follicle → Secondary sexual character → Estrogen
- C) FSH → Secondary sexual character → Development of follicle → Estrogens
- D) FSH → Estrogen → Development of follicle → Secondary sexual characters

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "FSH – Development of follicle – Estrogens–Secondary sexual characterstion"

Explanation: Secretion of FSH from anterior pituitary induces the formation of Graafian follicle in ovary. Follicle produces estrogen alongwith oogenesis. Estrogen induces the bringing about of secondary sexual changes in female.

37) Deficiency of sex hormones, for one reason or another, leads in the adult to:

- A) Failure to mature sexually
- B) Sterility
- C) Failure to mature sexually and as a consequence sterility
- D) Failure to survive for longtime

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Failure to mature sexually and as a consequence sterility"

Explanation: As sexual maturity and reproductive capability is regulated by sex hormones.

38) Progesterone is produced by the ruptured follicle in response to:

- A) LH from the pituitary
- B) LTH from the pituitary

- C) FSH from the pituitary
D) Prolactin from the pituitary

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "LH from the pituitary"

Explanation: Luteinizing hormone stimulates the rupture of mature follicle and formation of corpus luteum which secretes progesterone.

39) Progesterone inhibits:

- A) Release of LH
B) Anymore follicle from ripening
C) Conception
D) Continuity of gestation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Anymore follicle from ripening"

Explanation: It maintains the ongoing pregnancy and discourages further pregnancy to occur.

40) In foetus, it initiates the development of the male sex organs:

- A) Estrogen C) ICSH
B) Progesterone D) Testosterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Testosterone"

Explanation: Testosterone is counterpart of estrogen in human male. It induces the secondary sexual changes in male at puberty and also maintains sexual and reproductive capability in male.

41) A hormone that is secreted by the pineal gland and that reverses the darkening effect of melanocyte – stimulating hormone by causing aggregation of melanin granules in the melanocytes is called:

- A) MSH C) Melanotonin
B) Melatonin D) FSH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Malanotonin"

Explanation: Malanotonin is a hormone that is secreted by the pineal gland and the reverses the darkening effect of

melanocyte. Stimulating hormone by causing aggregation of the melanin granules in the melanocytes.

42) Pick up the choice which is incorrect about progesterone:

- A) Causes further thickening and vascularization of uterine wall
- B) Prepares uterus for maintenance of pregnancy
- C) Brings about secondary sexual changes
- D) Suppresses ovulation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Brings about secondary sexual changes"

Explanation: Secondary sexual changes in female are brought about by estrogen.

43) In a mature human female, the deficiency of sex hormones will result in:

- A) Reversal of maturity
- B) Sterility
- C) Production of some male characteristics
- D) No development of secondary sex characters

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Sterility"

Explanation: Incapability to reproduce.

44) Most _____ are harmful and in some cases resulting in death:

- A) Feedback inhibition mechanism
- B) Feedback mechanism
- C) Positive feedback mechanism
- D) Negative feedback mechanism

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Positive feedback mechanism"

Explanation: Most positive feedback mechanism are harmful and in some cases resulting in death.

45) In _____ the accumulation of the product of a reaction affects its rate of production:

- A) Positive feedback
- B) Negative feedback
- C) Feedback control system
- D) Precursor activation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Feedback control system"

Explanation: In feedback control system in which the accumulation of the product of a reaction affects its rate of production.

46) Which of the followings hormone influences daily rhythms called circadian rhythms?

- A) Melatonin
- B) MSH
- C) Insulin
- D) Epinephrine

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Melatonin"

Explanation: Melatonin influences daily rhythms secrete from pineal gland which is attached to the hypothalamus.

47) Hormones do not:

- A) Regulate the chemical reactions
- B) Inhibit or stimulate the chemical reactions
- C) Control the chemical reactions
- D) Initiate new biochemical reactions

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Initiate new biochemical reactions"

Explanation: They do not initiate new biochemical reactions but produce their effects by regulating enzymatic and other chemical reactions, already present. They may either stimulate or inhibit a function. Hormones may also control some long term changes, such as rate of growth, rate of metabolic activity and sexual maturity.

48) Addison's disease leads to all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A) General metabolic disturbance
- B) Weakness of muscles action
- C) Loss of salts
- D) Loss of glucose

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Loss of glucose"

Explanation: The destruction of the adrenal cortex, such as occurs in Addison's disease, will lead to general metabolic disturbance, in particular weakness of muscle action and loss of salts. Stress situations, such as cold, which would normally be overcome, lead to collapse and death.

49) A short stalk which connects the pituitary gland to brain is called:

- A) Corpus callosum
- B) Hypophysis cerebri
- C) Infundibulum
- D) Epiphysis cerebri

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect



50) It inhibits menstrual cycle in lactating women:

- A) FSH
- B) GH
- C) Prolactin
- D) ADH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Prolactin"

Explanation: During pregnancy, secretion of prolactin cause enlargement of the mammary glands and prepare for the production of milk (lactation). It inhibits menstrual cycle in lactating women.

51) It involves changes in the structure and function of the whole reproductive system:

- A) Menstrual cycle
- B) Menstruation
- C) Oogenesis
- D) Gametogenesis

A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Menstrual cycle"

Explanation: Changes in whole reproductive system indicate menstrual cycle i.e. changes in uterus as well as in ovary.

Only one follicle continues to grow with

- 52) its primary oocytes while the rest breakdown by:
- A) Ovulation
 - B) Menstruation
 - C) Follicle degeneration
 - D) Follicle atresia

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Follicle atresia"

Explanation: When one follicle starts development rest of the follicles degenerate this is called follicle atresia.

- 53) Estrogen stimulates:
- A) Secretion of FSH
 - B) Laying down of endometrium
 - C) Secretion of LH
 - D) Laying down of endometrium and secretion of LH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Laying down of endometrium and secretion of LH"

Explanation: Estrogen hormone initiate thickening of uterine wall and stimulates laying down of endometrium. Moreover it inhibits the secretion of FSH and stimulates the secretion of LH.

- 54) Decrease of FSH and increase of estrogen, causes the pituitary gland to secrete:
- A) Progesterone
 - B) LH
 - C) LTH
 - D) Prolactin

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "LH"

Explanation: It is luteinizing hormone which induces rupturing of mature follicle and formation of corpus luteum.

- 55) Follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called:
- A) Placenta
 - B) Corpus luteum
 - C) Follicle
 - D) Endometrium

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Corpus luteum"

Explanation: Corpus luteum is a yellow

Explanation: Corpus luteum is a yellow colored structure formed by the rupturing of follicle during ovulation. It secretes progesterone.

- 56) This hormone develops the endometrium and makes it receptive for the implantation of zygote:

A) Estrogen C) FSH
B) Progesterone D) ICSH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Progesterone"

Explanation: Progesterone induces conception and maintains pregnancy.

- 57) The discharge of blood and cell debris from vagina at the end of reproductive cycle is called:

A) Gestation C) Menstruation
B) After birth D) Implantation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Menstruation"

Explanation: However discharge of debris from vagina after parturition is called "after birth".

- 58) The human menstrual cycle generally repeats every _____ days:

A) 26 C) 28
B) 27 D) 29

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "28 days"

Explanation: It is a biorhythm of 28 days.

- 59) The uterine cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the _____ if fertilization occurs:

A) Ovum C) Embryo
B) Egg D) Zygote

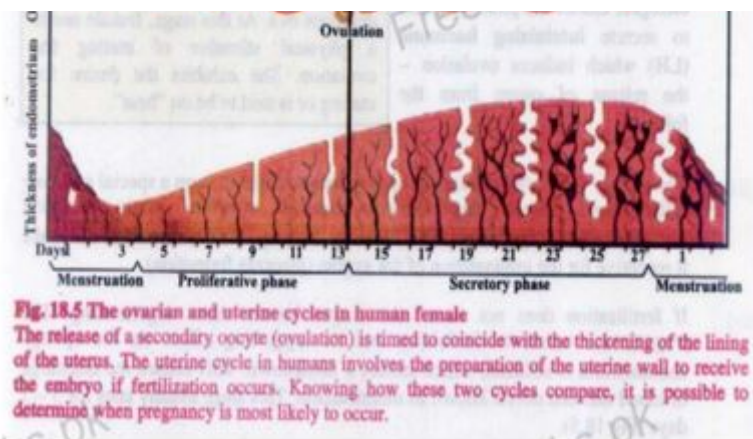
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Embryo"

Explanation:





- 60) The ovary under the stimulus of _____, also produce _____:
- A) FSH, LH
 - B) FSH, Estrogen
 - C) LH, FSH
 - D) Estrogen, Progesterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “FSH, Estrogen”

Explanation: Production of estrogen is induced by FSH.

- 61) During luteal phase of menstrual cycle, the hormone at its peak:
- A) Progesterone
 - B) Estrogen
 - C) LH
 - D) GnRH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Progesterone”

Explanation: Rising levels of progesterone from the corpus luteum act on endometrium, causing the arteries to elaborate and converting the functional layer to a glandular secretory layer.

- 62) On which date is a woman most likely to ovulate if the first day of menstrual cycle was first april?
- A) 5 april
 - B) 14 april
 - C) 20 april
 - D) 28 april

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “14th April”

Explanation: Because secretory (Luteal/postovulatory) phase has fixed number of days (15-28). 14th day in a normal menstrual cycle of 28 days.

- 63) The shedding of portions of the endometrium during a uterine

(menstrual) cycle is called:

- A) Menstruation C) Post ovulation
B) Proliferation D) Ovulation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Menstruation"

Explanation: The shedding of portions of the endometrium during a uterine (menstrual) cycle is called menstruation.

64) Corpus luteum starts secreting a hormone called:

- A) Oestrogen C) Oxytocin
B) Progesterone D) Testosterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Progesterone"

Explanation: Corpus luteum starts secreting a hormone called progesterone.

65) In human female, the discharge of blood and cell debris is called:

- A) Ovulation C) Menstruation
B) Abortion D) Secretion

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Menstruation"

Explanation: In human female, the discharge of blood and cell debris is called Menstruation.

66) The duration of gestation period in human female is usually:

- A) 250 days C) 270 days
B) 260 days D) 280 days

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "280 days"

Explanation: The duration of gestation period in human female is usually 280 days (Nine months).

67) Its starts before birth in human females:

- A) Spermatogenesis C) Menstruation
B) Fertilization D) Oogenesis

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Oogenesis"

Explanation: Oogenesis in human females start before birth.

- 68) The follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called:**

A) Follicles
B) Corona radiata
C) Corpus luteum
D) Zona pellucid

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Corpus luteum"

Explanation: The follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called corpus luteum. This yellowish glandular structure starts secreting hormone called progesterone. This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation).

- 69) This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation):**

A) Androgen
B) FSH
C) LH
D) Progesterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Progesterone"

Explanation: Progesterone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation).

- 70) Vascularization of endometrium is induced by:**

A) LH
B) Progesterone
C) Estrogen
D) Testosterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Estrogen"

Explanation: Vascularization of endometrium is induced by estrogen hormone.

- 71) The hormone which stimulates and vascularizes the endometrium:**

vascularizes the endometrium:

- A) LH C) Progesterone
B) FSH D) Estrogen

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Estrogen"

Explanation: Estrogen stimulates the endometrium and vascularizes.

- 72) The hormone, produced by the corpus luteum, that promotes the development of the uterine lining in females is called:**

- A) LH C) Progesterone
B) FSH D) Estrogen

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Progesterone"

Explanation: Glossary page VIII book II.

- 73) Pick up the inner lining of uterus:**

- A) Ectometrium C) Endometrium
B) Myometrium D) Perimetrium

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Endometrium"

Explanation: Glossary page IV book II.

- 74) _____ cycle is a reproductive cycle found in all female mammals, EXCEPT human being:**

- A) Menstrual C) Oestrous
B) Ovarian D) Uterine

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Oestrous"

Explanation: Oestrous cycle is a reproductive cycle found in all female mammals except human being.

- 75) The _____ cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the embryo if fertilization occurs:**

- A) Menstrual C) Uterine
B) Ovarian D) Oestrous

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Uterine"

Explanation: The uterine cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the embryo if fertilization occurs.

76) It is caused by HIV:

- A) Genital herpes C) Gonorrhoea
B) AIDS D) Syphilis

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "AIDS"

Explanation: HIV is causal agent of AIDS.

77) It is caused by retrovirus:

- A) AIDS C) Syphilis
B) Genital herpes D) Gonorrhoea

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "AIDS"

Explanation: HIV is a retrovirus.

78) Sexual contact is the major source of its dissemination:

- A) Gonorrhoea C) Genital herpes
B) Syphilis D) AIDS

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Syphilis"

Explanation: See Book at page 102.

79) _____ can be controlled and prevented by avoiding sexual contacts with carries or diseased persons:

- A) Infections
B) Sexually transmitted diseases
C) Epidemics
D) Organic diseases

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Sexually transmitted diseases"

Explanation: See of evident.

80) The inner most covering around human embryo is:

- A) Amnion C) Allantois
B) Chorion D) Chorioallantois

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Amnion"

Explanation: It contains amniotic fluid.

81) The outermost covering around human embryo is:

- A) Amnion C) Allantois
B) Chorion D) Chorioallantois

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Chorion"

Explanation: It is outermost embryonic coat.

82) Zona pellucida is located on which side of secondary oocyte:

- A) Pointed pole C) Right side
B) Broader pole D) Left side

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Broader pole"

Explanation: See book-II page 100.

83) A human biorhythmic cycle which is similar to lunar rhythm is:

- A) Sleep cycle C) Uterine cycle
B) Ovarian cycle D) Menstrual cycle

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Menstrual cycle"

Explanation: As it have periodicity of 28 days.

84) The ovary under the stimulus of _____, also produce _____:

- A) FSH, LH
B) FSH, estrogen
C) LH, FSH
D) Estrogen, progesterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "FSH, estrogen"

Explanation: Not needed.

85) During luteal phase of menstrual cycle the hormone at its peak:

- A) Progesterone C) LH
B) Estrogen D) GnRH

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Progesterone"

Explanation: Rising levels of progesterone from the corpus luteum act on endometrium, causing the arteries to elaborate and converting the functional layer to a glandular secretory layer.

86) Cessation of menstrual cycle is called:

- A) Menarche
B) Menopause
C) Menstruation
D) Ovulation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Menopause"

Explanation: Menopause is the time in a woman's life when her period stops. It usually occurs naturally, most often after age 45. Menopause happens because the woman's ovaries stop producing the hormones estrogen and progesterone. A woman has reached menopause when she has not had a period for one year.

87) _____ is the elimination of the thickened lining of the uterus and bleeding through the vagina:

- A) Menstruation
B) Fertilization
C) Ovulation
D) Menarche

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

Your answer is correct

Answer is "Menstruation"

Explanation: Menstruation is the elimination of the thickened lining of the uterus and bleeding through the vagina.

A Graafian follicle after ovulation

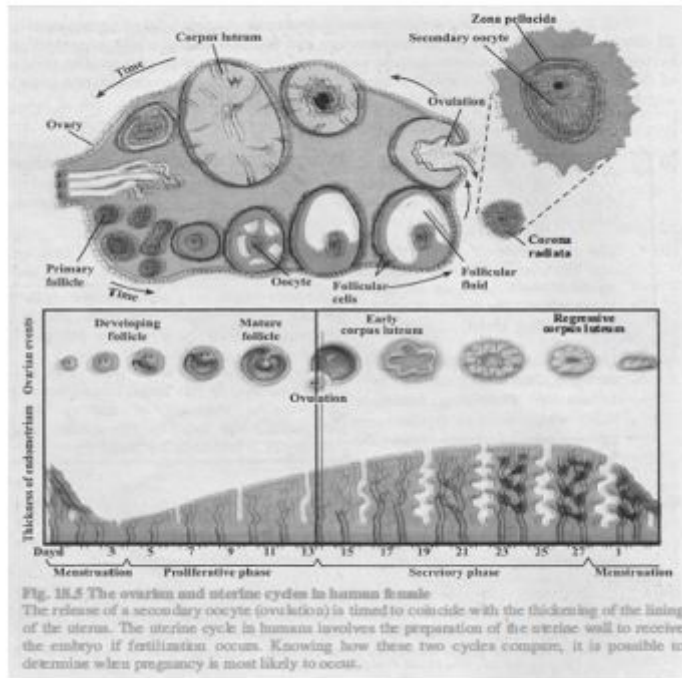
- 88) acquires _____ color:
A) Pink C) Yellow
B) Red D) Grey

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Yellow”

Explanation:



- 89) Pick up the thickest layer in the wall of uterus:
A) Perimetrium
B) Endometrium
C) Myometrium
D) Adventitia

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Myometrium”

Explanation: Myometrium is the thickest layer in the wall of uterus.

- 90) It is the outermost thin covering layer of the uterus:
A) Epithelium
B) Perimetrium
C) Myometrium
D) Endometrium

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Perimetrium”

Explanation: Perimetrium is the outermost thin covering layer of the uterus.

- 91) A _____ is established between uterine and foetal tissue for the exchange of oxygen, carbon dioxide, wastes, nutrients and other material:
A) Umbilical cord C) Conception

B) Placenta D) Pregnancy

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Placenta"

Explanation: Placenta is a physical connection between maternal uterine wall and foetal tissue. It is source of exchange of material between mother and foetus as well as endocrine role is also performed by it to maintain pregnancy.

92) The _____ is the inner spongy lining of the uterine cavity:

A) Perimetrium C) Myometrium
B) Mesometrium D) Endometrium

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Endometrium"

Explanation: The endometrium is the inner spongy lining of the uterine cavity.

93) In female menstrual cycle ceases around 50 years of age and it is termed as:

A) Menorch C) Menstruation
B) Menopause D) Oogenesis

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Menopause"

Explanation: In female menstrual cycle ceases around 50 years of age and it is termed as menopause.

94) AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease which is caused by:

A) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
B) *Treponemapallidum*
C) HIV
D) *Myobacterium oyium*

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "HIV"

Explanation:

Caustive agent	disease
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Gonorrhoea
<i>Treponemapallidum</i>	Sphilis
HIV	AIDS
<i>Myobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Tuberculosis

- 95) Sexually transmitted disease are infection that are commonly spread by:
- A) Social interaction
 - B) Food shaering
 - C) Hand shaking
 - D) Sexual activity

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Sexual activity"

Explanation: Sexually transmitted disease are infection that are commonly spread by sexual activity.

- 96) The HIV attacks on specific type of white blood cells called:
- A) B-cells
 - B) D-cells
 - C) A-cells
 - D) T-cells

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "T-cells"

Explanation: The HIV attacks on specific type of white blood cells called t-cells.

- 97) It stimulates the endometrium and vascularizes:
- A) LH
 - B) FSH
 - C) Estrogen
 - D) Progesterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Estrogen"

Explanation: The ovary, under the stimulus of FSH, also produces estrogen hormone. This, on one hand, stimulates the endometrium (internal living of the uterus wall) and vascularizes it, and on the other hand, inhibits the secretion of FSH from pituitary gland.

- 98) Which of the following hormones acts on the uterus wall for thickening?
- A) Aldosterone
 - B) Follicle stimulating hormone
 - C) Oxytocin
 - D) Progesterone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Progesterone"

Explanation: The follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called corpus luteum. This yellowish glandular structure starts secreting hormone called progesterone. This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation).

99) The part of ovary associated with maintenance of pregnancy is:

- A) Primary follicle
- B) Graafian follicle
- C) Corpus luteum
- D) Primary oocyte

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Corpus luteum"

Explanation: The follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called corpus luteum. This yellowish glandular structure starts secreting hormone called progesterone. This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation).

Progesterone: Produced by the ruptured follicle in response to LH from the pituitary. Progesterone inhibits further FSH secretion from the pituitary, thus preventing any more follicles from ripening. It also affects the uterus, causing further thickening and vascularization of its wall, and other areas of the female body, preparing it for maintaining the state of pregnancy. It suppresses ovulation. That is why it is a major constituent of birth control pill.

100) Breakdown of endometrium during mensuration is due to:

- A) Increase in level of LH
- B) Decrease in level of progesterone
- C) Increase in level of progesterone
- D) Increase in level of oestrogen

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Decrease in level of progesterone"

Explanation: If fertilization does not occur, the corpus luteum starts degenerating. The progesterone secretion diminishes and its supporting effect on the spongy endometrium is reduced, which suffers a breakdown. This causes the discharge of blood and cell debris known

as menstruation. This stage usually lasts for 3 - 7 days.

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